

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1850.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
COL. DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham.
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY—FOR THE SENATE,
NICHOLAS N. NIXON, Esq.
FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
JOHN D. POWERS,
WILLIAM HILL.

22 Election, Thursday, August 1st.

Appointment.

We are requested by Mr. HILL, one of the Democratic candidates for the Legislature, to state that he will address the people of New Hanover county, at the Court House in Wilmington, on next Tuesday evening, (30th inst.) at half past seven o'clock.

Appointments.

THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., will address the people at Exchange Corner on Tuesday evening next, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

At Dry Pond, on Wednesday evening next, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Gov. Manly and the Basis of Representation—The Fact Proved.

Two weeks since we stated that Gov. MANLY had come out for the abolition of the present basis of representation, and the substitution of the white basis. We then *knew* what we stated. We knew it to be a FACT, and were ready to vouch for it. We now have the PROOF before us, and we earnestly beg every man in the East and the West, Whig and Democrat alike, to read and reflect, and then act as his own feelings may dictate. The proof is plain, positive, and circumstantial, and is contained in the following letter, which appears in the *Raleigh Standard*, of the 20th instant:

WENTWORTH, July 16, 1850.
MR. HOLDEN—Sir: Understanding that it is doubted, if not denied, by some, that Gov. MANLY in his speech at this place, came out in favor of the *White Basis* for representation, we, the undersigned, who were present on that occasion and heard him, do certify that he then declared most distinctly and unequivocally that he was in favor of "abolishing the present black or federal basis, and of instituting a white basis in its stead." He called upon Col. REID to know what were his views on this subject; to which the Colonel unhesitatingly replied, that he was opposed to any change whatever in the mode of apportioning our representatives, and especially so at this particular juncture. Gov. MANLY then emphatically announced himself in favor of the change, and proclaimed that he was a better friend to *Equal Suffrage* than his opponent.

Some whose signatures are hereto annexed are Whigs, and have, therefore, no wish to injure Gov. MANLY or his election; but they deem it to be the duty of all men, be they Whigs or Democrats, to give the truth to the world whenever doubts have arisen in relation to the position and views of him who may be a candidate for office, and especially on a subject so intricate and important as this.

We heard Gov. MANLY on the occasion referred to, with our own ears, and are willing to testify to it; and should it be denied, we pledge ourselves to produce the certificates of fifty as respectable men as the world contains.

We are not ambitious of appearing in the public papers, but should it be necessary in order to establish the truth, we consent that this may be published.

Yours, &c.,
T. B. WHEELER,
JOSEPH S. ROBINSON, Jr.,
E. W. HANCOCK,
J. W. ELLINGTON,
T. RUFFIN, Jr.

These gentlemen are as respectable as any men in the State, and as far above suspicion. There can be no doubt or question of the truth of what they say. THE FACT IS SO. It is proved, pinned down, substantiated. When we first made this statement, many of our Whig friends avowed their determination not to vote for Mr. MANLY if this charge was proved upon him. It is now proved, and we speak candidly as a man, irrespective of party, when we say that we cannot see how any man, more especially any Eastern man, can vote for Gov. MANLY. He openly avows himself in favor of abolishing the Federal basis in the House of Commons, which abolition would throw the whole control of that House into the hands of the non-slaveholding Counties of the West; and more than this, he denounces the basis of representation in the Senate, by which Onslow and other Eastern Counties are entitled to a Senator, as a GROSS INJUSTICE! Who is willing, by his vote, to stand up and endorse this course of Gov. MANLY? Who in the town of Wilmington? Who in the county of New Hanover? Who throughout the Seventh District? Is there any man here? Is there any man throughout the whole East, who is willing to assume the responsibility of seconding Gov. MANLY in his treacherous attack upon the dearest rights and most cherished interests of his section? If there be any such let him avow himself, that he may be known. We venture to say that there is no such man. We hope that what no man dares to avow, none will be found to sanction by their votes.

Thursday, the First of August.

Thursday next will be the day of election, when it will become the duty of every citizen to exercise his constitutional rights at the ballot-box. We hope that none will be found wanting, but that every man will come forward and deposit his vote, so that a full expression of the popular feeling may be obtained, and we may know how many men in this section of the State—Whigs or Democrats—are willing to sanction a change in the present basis of representation by voting for Gov. MANLY. How many in New Hanover, in Brunswick, Bladen, or Columbus, Duplin, Sampson, or Onslow? How many in any of the slaveholding counties of the East or West. We begin to see the company of Whigs in Edgemore reduced to a corporal's guard, and finally disappear. We see that many in our own midst, who still adhere to that party, find it impossible to support Governor MANLY in his agrarian schemes, and Free-Soil affinities. We feel convinced, that if this matter were fully understood and acted upon by the people of the East, Col. REID's vote would be unanimous; and we call upon all the friends of Col. REID—all the friends of the present basis—all the friends of the East—all the friends of the State and of the Constitution, to exert themselves between now and the day of election, to let them bring this matter home to the people. Let them point out the full enormity of Gov. MANLY's demagogical course; and let no effort be spared to bring every voter up to the polls. Let it be borne in mind, that twelve additional votes in each county would have elected Mr. REID in 1848, and that New Hanover and Sampson alone might have polled four hundred more than they did.

We do hope that our friends in each election district will devote one whole day—that of election—to seeing that every vote is polled for Mr. REID. Let a certain number of gentlemen in each district, acquainted with the district and every man in it, constitute themselves, or be constituted, a Committee for this purpose. This is all that is needed to secure Mr. REID's election, and with it the triumph of the people over the Central Clique that would force Mr. MANLY upon them—the triumph of the Constitution against Free Soil innovation and agrarianism. Poll every vote, and THE DAY IS OURS!

TOPICAL ACADEMY.—We are requested to state, that the second examination of the pupils of this school will come off on Wednesday, the 31st inst. Strangers, as well as the friends and patrons of the school, are respectfully invited to attend.

Equal Suffrage—Mr. Reid's Position.

We have learned with surprise and regret, that some misapprehension exists among our friends in relation to the position occupied by Col. REID, upon the question of Equal Suffrage; and that some of them have even gone so far as to confound it with a change in the present basis of representation. This is a mistake—a very great mistake. Nothing could be farther from the facts of the case. Nothing more opposed to Col. REID's views and wishes. Col. REID and the friends of Equal Suffrage contemplate no change in the present basis of representation; and the reform they have in view has no more connection with the basis of representation, than with the man in the moon. We will quote Col. REID's own words upon this question, that the people may see what he does say. In alluding to Equal Suffrage he says:

"In advocating this reform, I do not now, nor have I at any time proposed to change the basis of representation for either the Senate or House of Commons. Let that remain as it is. What I now propose is, to permit every man who is now entitled to vote for the Commons, to vote also for the Senate."

This is an extract from Col. REID's recent address to the people of North Carolina, and is in strict accordance with his private views and feelings. During the canvass of 1848, we had the pleasure of meeting with Col. REID, and of conversing with him upon this subject. No man could be more opposed to a change in the present basis than he is and was; no man could more indignantly repudiate all interference with the matter.

To illustrate this subject more fully, we will take the county of Duplin as an example. In apportioning Senators and Commons, according to the present basis, Duplin is allowed one Senator and two Commons. Suppose we allow every man in Duplin who is now entitled to vote for President of the United States, members of Congress, and State Commons, also to vote for State Senator; what change will it make in the basis? None at all. Not a particle of change. Duplin will still be entitled to two Commons and one Senator as before. The basis of representation has reference only to the apportionment of representation among the counties, and not to the mode of electing them by the people of those counties. If it be just to assume that the Senate is the representative of land, and that all except landholders ought to be excluded from voting for Senators, it is equally just to say that, because representation in the Commons is founded upon the Federal basis, all except slaveholders should be excluded from voting for Commons; and yet who will assert this?

This thing of making a legal difference between free white men, residing in one community, is a remnant of British rule and aristocratic tyranny, which cannot too soon be got rid of. The basis of representation being intended to harmonize conflicting interests, and preserve the balance of power between different sections, forms one of the compromises of our Federal Constitution, and lies at the very foundation of our political system, and the democratic party is opposed to any change in it. Hear what Mr. REID says upon this subject:

"Our basis of representation for one branch of the Legislature is taxation; for the other it is federal population. The abolitionists at the North wish to destroy the basis of Federal population upon which we are represented in Congress. I regard this course on the subject as mischievous and dangerous; and I shall regard a similar movement in relation to our representation in the Legislature fraught with equal mischief and danger."

But now hear Gov. MANLY's position upon this question. We quote from the certificate furnished by T. RUFFIN, Jr., and four other gentlemen of Rockingham County. They affirm that, at Wentworth, in that county, Gov. MANLY—

"Declared most distinctly and unequivocally, that he was in favor of abolishing the present or black basis, and of instituting a white basis in its stead. He called upon Col. REID to know what were his views on this subject; to which the Colonel unhesitatingly replied, that he was OPPOSED to any change whatever in the mode of apportioning our representatives, and especially so at this particular juncture. Gov. MANLY then emphatically announced himself in favor of the change, and pronounced that he was a better friend to *Equal Suffrage* than his opponent."

It is believed that there is now fifty thousand free white citizens of North Carolina of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who cannot vote for the Senate. And why? Is it on account of any evil that they have done? Are they worse men than those who can vote for the Senate? It is not pretended that such is the case. Why, then, are they shut out from exercising equal rights with the rest of their fellow-citizens? Why is it, or how is it that two free white men, equal in character and in intelligence, may walk up together to the ballot box, and yet one be allowed to vote for Senator, and the other be debarred this privilege, and treated as an inferior, simply because he does not happen to own fifty acres of land? Is not this an unequal and invidious distinction between free white men residing in the same community, and having the same interests? Remedying this injustice would not have any effect upon the basis of representation. A certain amount of taxation entitles a district to a senator, no matter whether every man, or every tenth man votes who that Senator shall be; and we have clearly proved that Col. REID is opposed to any change in the present basis, while Gov. MANLY denounces the possession of a Senator by Onslow county as a "GROSS INJUSTICE," and avows himself in favor of "abolishing the present or black basis, and of instituting a white basis in its stead."

We beg the people of the East—Democrats and Whigs alike—to read these FACTS calmly, and reflect upon them. Show them to their friends, and let the TRUTH be known, and we have no fears for the result.

Respect to Gen. Taylor.

The procession yesterday in honor of the memory of Gen. TAYLOR, late President of the United States, was the most imposing display which has ever been made in Wilmington. The military and the various societies, Masons, Odd Fellows, Rechabites, and others, were out in great strength and brilliant uniform and regalia. We think the line extended fully half a mile, if not more.

The Presbyterian Church, where the oration was delivered, was crowded to its utmost capacity. The ceremonies of the day were opened by singing and prayer, the prayer by the Rev. Pastor JENNETT, whose venerable appearance and solemn manner harmonized admirably with the mournful occasion. An eulogy upon the character of the deceased was then delivered by THOMAS LORING, Esq. Of the oration it is sufficient to say that it was calm, dignified, and in good taste, pervaded by a deep religious feeling, yet devoid of sectarianism, dwelling upon the prominent traits of Gen. TAYLOR's character, yet without offending the political views or opinions of any one.

Of the accessories of the procession, we have not now time to speak. They were admirable, and reflect credit upon the Committee of Arrangements.—Business was suspended, the bells were tolled, and guns fired every half hour from the rising to the setting of the sun, and everything marked the respect of our citizens for the office which the deceased had filled, and the services which he had rendered upon the battle-field.

Many of the Canadian papers appeared in mourning for the death of the President of the U. S. Such courtesy is highly honorable to our Canadian neighbors.

Gov. Manly and the Basis—The Observer.

The Fayetteville Observer will see in another part of this paper, accounts from the Western portion of the State, over the signatures of highly respectable gentlemen of both parties, who heard Gov. MANLY, with their own ears, which fully sustain our denunciation of his infamous course in regard to the basis of representation, and show that it is Gov. MANLY and the Federal press who are guilty of a "False report—a base attempt to deceive the people." We charge this matter home upon the Observer. We point it to the certificate of five honorable men, who are willing to testify to the truth of what they say, and who can produce fifty more, if necessary, who also heard Gov. MANLY upon the same occasion.—When we made this charge we knew what we did; and we assure it, and we assure the people, too, that more proof can be adduced, if necessary. More explicit proof it is impossible to conceive of.

As regards Gov. MANLY's letter, which is said to have arrived at Raleigh, we have a word or two to say. In the absence of proof, the Observer had no hesitation in pronouncing our statement in regard to Gov. MANLY a falsehood. It was perfectly willing to play the bluff game, as was its plant conditor at Raleigh. "Like master, like man." The "clique" having decided that it should be denied, of course our comes Gov. MANLY with a denial, "as per order." It is evident that when Gov. MANLY wrote his letter of denial, he had not seen the proof of his course. There is no doubt that his denial would have been somewhat more carefully worded if he had known or anticipated that the proof was so strong and undeniable. It is an awkward thing for an interested party, as Gov. MANLY is in this case, to be met and flatly contradicted by the positive testimony of several gentlemen of high character and standing, some of whom are Whigs, and therefore, could have no interest to subvert but that of truth. It is too late for a convicted man's protestations to rescue him from the condemnation which his course has brought upon him. It is folly, if not worse, to attempt to cast doubts upon the proof of Gov. MANLY's course in regard to the white basis, by saying that it came from Rockingham? We have not the slightest doubt that proof to the same effect can readily be obtained at Salem and other places. Perhaps the Observer calculates that, on account of the shortness of the time between now and the day of election, this proof cannot be obtained. It may be mistaken in this respect as it was in the other.

The last paragraph of the Observer's article lets the cat out of the bag. It is a labored attempt to explain away Gov. MANLY's position at Salem. We have no doubt Gov. MANLY's letter will be found to be of the same character. A mere attempt to palliate an offence—to throw dust in the eyes of the people—in fact, a deception, a fraud upon the people.

Of the fact of Gov. MANLY's avowing himself in favor of the extension of the Central Railroad to the Tennessee line, we have not the slightest doubt. Our informant, upon whose authority we made the statement, is as reliable a man as Mr. HALE or any other man in the State, and the thing can be and will be proved by the evidence of gentlemen who were upon the spot. Depend upon it, this matter will be pressed home in such a manner that blustering and unsupported denials will go for naught.

The School Fund.

It is not pretended to be denied, even by the papers of his own party, that Gov. MANLY advocates the distribution of the School Fund in proportion to free white population. Such a distribution would deprive every county in this district of fully one-third of the sum which they now receive for the education of their children, and some of them nearly one-half. Of this fact the proof is plain and positive, and can be found in the report of Mr. MANLY's remarks at Salem, published in the Greensboro' Patriot, and republished in almost every Whig paper in the State. According to that account, Gov. MANLY then commenced a review of the public acts of Col. REID, by calling the attention of the auditory to his (Col. REID's) votes in the State Legislature on the bill establishing Common Schools. He gave a brief history of the origin and object of this school fund. He said this fund was created to school the white children of the State, and particularly the poor and ignorant portion: that the votes of Col. REID had been to divert it from this purpose, and had been in part the means of this fund being divided among the counties according to federal numbers, instead of being divided according to the white population, as should have been done. That by these votes of Col. REID the West had lost thousands of dollars annually; and thus the wealthy slaveholding counties of the East, where they were able to send their children abroad to school, received an undue proportion of the school fund.

Moreover, this same Greensboro' Patriot that contains this report of Mr. MANLY's remarks, in an editorial article upon free suffrage, says:

"We go for free suffrage too, with all our heart and strength—for a free suffrage that shall be worth something to the freemen of our State—a free suffrage connected with a representation that approaches more nearly to equality than that on the present basis. But we hear not a word of Col. REID, or of his Democratic associates anywhere in the State, favoring the real enlargement of the common people's rights by Constitutional amendments, oh no!"

It is thus that Gov. MANLY talks in the West, and that Western Whig papers talk about the school fund, and the present basis of representation.

Amendments to the Constitution.

As there seems to be a mistaken impression abroad in regard to the mode of effecting alterations in the constitution, many persons conceiving that a convention is necessary for such purpose, we think it right to state precisely the provisions of the constitution upon this subject, which may be found in the first section of the fourth article of the constitution. The mode is there laid down as follows:—The bill containing any proposed amendment must first pass one Legislature, by the votes of three-fifths of the whole number of members of both Houses. It must then be published six months previous to a new election of members to the General Assembly; and if, after such publication, it pass by two-thirds of the whole representation in each House of the next General Assembly, then it shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the House of Commons throughout the State; and if a majority of all the votes be cast in its favor, then, and not till then, the same shall become a part of the constitution.

We know that it has been objected to by some, even of the friends of Equal Suffrage, that in order to effect this change it would be necessary to call a convention, which would leave the whole constitution open to change and innovation. Such, however, is not the case. This simple and definite reform may be embodied in a bill—passed through one Legislature by three-fifths, through the next by two-thirds, and then submitted to the people and embodied into the constitution, without involving any other change or having anything to do with a convention.

KILLED.—We learn that a young man named Wm. S. HERRING, between 18 and 19 years of age, was killed on the 17th inst., in the neighborhood of Lower Black River district, in this county, by the falling of a tree during the storm of that day. He was in the employ of Joel L. Moore, Esq.

Their Last Struggle—Gov. Manly's Letter—Another Attempt at Deception.

Gov. Manly and his friends are driven to the last straits—they have played their last card and have failed. A private letter has been received in Raleigh from Mr. Manly denying that he ever came out for a change in the basis of representation. Why is this a private letter? Why is it that Gov. Manly does not dare to make this denial publicly and over his own signature? Or why has he not authorized his friends to make this contradiction upon his authority, as Hon. DAVID S. REID has authorized the Editor of the *Standard* to state upon his authority, that Gov. MANLY did take ground against the black basis of representation in the House of Commons? Again we ask, is Gov. MANLY afraid or unwilling to come out over his own signature and deny this charge?

As the matter now stands, we have no public or authorized denial from Gov. Manly, while Hon. David S. Reid makes the charge, and is publicly responsible for it. So between the candidates even, the balance is against Mr. Manly. But the matter does not rest here. Mr. Reid's word is borne out by the certificate of five honorable men—some of whom are WHIGS, and who are willing to swear that Governor Manly did come out in favor of abolishing the present basis of representation. One of the gentlemen whose names are attached to this certificate is T. RUFFIN, Jr., a son of Chief Justice RUFFIN, another is T. B. WHEELER, Clerk of Rockingham county, and a gentleman with whose reputation we are well acquainted, as that of a high-minded and honorable man, totally incapable of the slightest deviation from the most strict rectitude. The three other gentlemen are also above reproach. And these gentlemen are ready to produce fifty other witnesses "as respectable men as the world contains." Gov. MANLY is arraigned upon this charge. His organ—the *Register*—enters the plea of not guilty. These gentlemen come forward and prove the charge, and he stands CONVICTED of advocating a change in the basis of representation, by which five counties in this district would each lose a Commoner, to wit:—New Hanover, Duplin, Sampson, Robeson and Cumberland.

But there is more, and, if possible, even stronger proof than the certificate of Messrs. WHEELER, RUFFIN, and others. It is from a Western Whig paper—one of Mr. MANLY's organs—which rallies the Whigs of its section to the support of Gov. MANLY, upon this very account. The Asheville Dollar News, the organ of the Whigs of Buncombe county and the regions round about, says:

"Months ago, we said we would sustain the nominee of the State Convention, if he gave his support to those constitutional reforms for which we have ever been a humble advocate. We believed with every other man who looked through disinterested glasses, that Gov. Manly was opposed to Free Suffrage. No other conclusion could be drawn from his course yesterday, and well, the Convention met—laid down certain principles, among them an acknowledgment of every freeman's right to be heard at the ballot-box—and Gov. Manly, with that patriotism and devotion to popular rights which should govern every man claiming to be a Republican, at once yielded to what he believed to be the voice of his countrymen, and pledged himself to aid in the great work of constitutional reform, and has gone every beyond the platform of the Convention, and beyond what we at first had reason to hope for—he is in favor of a change in the basis of representation, and the distributing of the School fund according to white population."

Now, what can any honest man think of the game which is being played by Gov. MANLY and his organs? Here is the testimony of five honorable men, over their own signatures, that he came out for the white basis at Wentworth; and here, also, is one of his organs in the West rallying votes to his support upon this very issue. Could proof be plainer or more positive? Let his organs deny, and bluster, and prevaricate as much as they choose, he and they stand CONVICTED of a base attempt to deceive the people, by presenting two faces, one to the East and another to the West. Will any man vote for him or trust them?

To the People of Onslow County.

In his Western crusade against the rights, interests and feelings of the people of the East, Governor MANLY has thought proper to single out Onslow county as the special object of his attack. He denounces her having a Senator as a GROSS INJUSTICE. In every place where he has spoken, he has brought this forward. He points to, and sneers at her eight hundred voters; and then compares this with the more numerous constituency of the Western Senatorial districts, and denounces Col. REID for being opposed to "any change in the basis of representation, to remedy this GROSS INJUSTICE." After this—after his open and proved attack upon the Federal basis in the Commons—and his equally avowed desire to change the basis in the Senate so as to deprive Onslow of her representation in that body, we would like to know how many of the eight hundred votes to which he so sneeringly alludes, will be cast for him. Will there be one? Is there one man in Onslow county—Whig or Democrat—so lost to self-respect—so insensible to the rights and interests of his section and of his country, as to vote for Gov. MANLY? Surely not! Surely not! Is there one man—Whig or Democrat—who will neglect to vote for Governor MANLY's opponent, Mr. REID, who has had the manliness in the West, where Gov. MANLY expects to gain by this movement, to avow himself unhesitatingly "opposed to any change whatever in the mode of apportioning our representatives, and especially so at this juncture." Voters of Onslow—Whigs and Democrats—the issue is now before you. It is simply this: MANLY and the ruin of the present basis of representation—the prostration of the East—the triumph of Free-Soilism; or REID and the Constitution—the rights of the people and of the South. It is for you to choose. It is for you to say whether any of your votes will be cast for a man who makes your county, and your Senator the text for his denunciations against the East, as Gov. MANLY does. There can be no doubt about the matter, you cannot vote for Gov. MANLY. Then rally as men—as Onslow men—as Eastern men—as North Carolinians, and poll every vote for DAVID S. REID—the people's candidate—the friend of equal rights and of the Constitution; and the steady and unwavering defender of Southern interests and of Southern honor; and teach Gov. MANLY the importance of your eight hundred votes in driving him from a position which he is not worthy to occupy.

SENTENCE OF DR. WEBSTER.—The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have refused to commute the sentence of Prof. WEBSTER into imprisonment for life, and have fixed the day of his execution for Friday, the 30th day of August next.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—It seems that we were mistaken in stating last week that it was resolved by the Convention to carry the Central Road by the south side of Raleigh. There was no such resolution introduced. It was simply an understanding that such was the wish of a majority of the Stockholders, that the Road should take that direction.

CORRECTION.—In our list of candidates published last week, we announced the name of C. J. OATES, Esq., as a candidate in Duplin county. We learn from Mr. OATES that such is not the fact, and he desires us to state that he is not a candidate.

To the Voters of North Carolina.

On Thursday next, you will be called upon to cast your votes for a Governor for North Carolina, and it will become all, under a government like ours, where every man, whatever may be his condition, whether high or low, rich or poor, has a voice in determining who shall administer the affairs of government, on such occasions to pause and reflect, to free himself of all the influences and excitements by which he may be surrounded, and calmly to choose between the opposing candidates, with an eye single to the interests of his country. Is he a Whig, or is he a Democrat, are not the only questions to be asked. 'Tis true that, other things being equal, the ties of party and the necessity of preserving party organization, should be sufficient to determine your duty to yourselves and to your country require that you should break loose from the trammels of party and act independently of all such influences; and if you cannot reconcile it to yourselves to support and sustain one who may be opposed to you upon some questions of national policy, at least you should refrain from giving your vote, from mere party considerations, for one who advocates a course of State policy which you feel and acknowledge would be ruinous and destructive.

Among the many questions that were to be settled by the convention that framed the constitution of the United States, there was not one that was surrounded by as many difficulties—not one that gave rise to as much discussion, and that was the subject of as much serious and anxious reflection, as that of apportioning representatives among the different States of the confederacy.

And our fathers, in the convention of '87, with that wisdom and in that spirit of compromise that characterized every measure they adopted, fixed upon the federal basis, and determined that "Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons." And in 1835, the convention that assembled to amend our own State constitution, after much discussion and mature deliberation, adopted the same basis for the House of Commons. Thus was this delicate and difficult question settled, and it was hoped, finally settled. But now, when the whole country is distracted upon the question of slavery—now, when the North and the South stand in hostile array against each other, and serious alarms are entered aimed for the very existence of our institutions—Gov. MANLY comes out at this time, in North Carolina, for abolishing the present basis of representation; of destroying the black basis, as he calls it, and establishing the white basis in its stead. Can there be a doubt of this? It is notorious that Gov. MANLY has attacked Col. REID wherever they have met, for voting to distribute the School Fund according to federal population. Why is this? Why should this fund be apportioned according to white population? It was raised by taxation according to federal numbers, and when paid out, in this way it must be replaced; and the same reasons that would induce Gov. MANLY to favor a distribution of the School Fund according to white population, would induce him to favor a change in representation, and place it upon the same basis. The arguments in favor of the one are equally strong in favor of the other. But Gov. MANLY's position upon this question is not a matter of argument. It has been settled by the certificate of gentlemen of as high character as any in the State of North Carolina, who were present, and who heard, with their own ears, Gov. MANLY say at Wentworth, while addressing the people there, that he was in favor of abolishing the present black or federal basis, and of instituting a white basis in its stead. It is impossible that they can be mistaken; their attention was distinctly called to it, and Gov. MANLY not only expressed himself unequivocally in favor of this change, but also called upon Col. REID to know his views. Col. REID as unequivocally expressed himself opposed to any change, and particularly at this time. What, then, was Gov. MANLY's reply? "I am a better friend of *Equal Suffrage* than you are." What did this mean? Why that REID was only in favor of changing that clause of the constitution which requires that a man must have fifty acres of land before he can vote for Senator; while he, Gov. MANLY, was now in favor of, not only (though his views had changed in a very short time, and perhaps now some what effected by the soil upon which he stood and the scariness of negroes in that region,) of abolishing that landed qualification for a voter for the Senate, but was in favor of going far beyond all this, and of changing the basis of representation. That is what he meant by being a better friend of *Equal Suffrage* than Col. REID. No, there can be no mistake about this matter; either these gentlemen have put forth a certificate which is false, and which they know to be false, or Gov. MANLY expressed himself in favor of abolishing the present black or federal basis, and of substituting a white basis in its stead. One of these gentlemen is personally known to many of you, and you know that he would scorn to play the demagogue for any purpose, much less would he certify that to be true which he did not know to be so. There is no escaping from the conclusion—if these men are to be relied upon, Gov. MANLY is in favor of this change.—If he did not so express himself, they are utterly unworthy of credit. When such an alternative is presented, you cannot hesitate for a moment. Are you prepared to make this change? If you are, vote for Gov. MANLY; if you are not, will you endorse, by your vote, opinions and principles that you believe are opposed to the vital interest of your own State, and of all the slaveholding States.

You have been complaining, and with reason, too, of the encroachments of the North upon the South: You have been complaining that your slave property is excluded from the territories, the joint property of all the citizens of the United States. You have been complaining of the abuse that has been heaped upon you, and of the warfare that has been waged against an institution that is interwoven with your very political existence; and yet, at this very time, you propose to exclude this very property from representation in your own Legislature. Make this change—abolish the federal basis of representation in your House of Commons—and how can you then ask that slaves shall be represented in your National Legislature? What right will you then have to complain, when it is proposed by the North to abolish this federal basis and substitute a white basis in its stead in the House of Representatives; and passing, as power rapidly is, into the hands of the non-slaveholding States, they will soon be able, and North Carolina will have afforded them a precedent, for abolishing the federal basis of representation.—Make this change, and you will have perpetrated a greater wrong against Southern rights and Southern interests than all the agitations that have been, and are still, going on around you—and than all the encroachments of the North of which you have been so bitterly complaining; make this change and you will strike a blow at the South and at the institution of slavery, that will prostrate and for ever destroy them.

For the Journal.

Equal Suffrage.

MR. EDITOR.—In a few more days and the people North Carolina will have cast their verdict for our next Governor and members of the General Assembly. If it will not be intruding on your goodnature, you will please allow me the privilege of a short space in your columns, giving my views upon the all-important subject of Equal Suffrage—or, as I would term it, Reform in our Constitution. Two years ago, when the subject was first brought before the people by Col. REID, I was totally opposed to it, and I continued my opposition till last winter, when I determined to make myself fully acquainted with the matter. I turned to the constitution and examined it thoroughly, and then sought after Mr. REID's views, and found that I had been laboring under erroneous ideas. I believed, before I had examined the subject, that if every voter was allowed to vote for State Senator, that it would be absolutely necessary to alter the basis of representation, and thereby give one section of the State a preponderance over the other. Such, I was happy to find, was not the case; but, on the contrary, that we can have *Equal Suffrage* without altering the basis of representation, as well as by its alteration.

Mr. REID goes for *Equal Suffrage* without any alteration of the present basis of representation. Mr. MANLY, everybody knows, opposed *Equal Suffrage* two years ago, but finding it a popular measure with a large majority of the people, he has seen fit, during the present campaign, to tack ship and go the whole hog, tail and all, *Equal Suffrage* coupled with a change of the basis of representation, and he now swears that he never did oppose *Equal Suffrage*.—Now, Mr. Editor, we common people are unable to appreciate such conduct in any one, especially in a person occupying the responsible post of Governor of a sovereign State.

I am of opinion that if the people fully understood the true meaning of *Equal Suffrage*, as advocated by Col. REID, there would not be one thousand voters in the whole State found opposed to it. Our constitution says that the Senate shall be composed of fifty members, apportioned according to the amount of TAXES paid into the Treasury, but that the elector must own fifty acres of land to entitle him to vote for Senator. Now let us see how the matter stands.—The Senate is composed of fifty members, apportioned according to taxation. Well, Mr. A. owns fifty acres of land and no more; it may be worth only \$1 per acre, or more, as the case may be; he pays taxes on it according to its valuation, as per assessment, say 50 cents per acre. Mr. B. owns no land, but is doing a heavy mercantile business in the town of Wilmington; he pays taxes to the amount of, we will say, \$25 per year. This tax all goes into the State Treasury to defray the expenses of government. We thus find that while A. pays only 50 cents into the Treasury, B. pays \$25, or \$24.50 more taxes than A.; and our constitution thus entirely disfranchises B., and permits A., who pays comparatively nothing towards the support of government, to vote for Senator. Now is not this unfair, unequal, unjust, to say the least of it? I think so; and I believe everybody would be in favor of the reform desired, if they would only take the trouble, as I have done, and make themselves acquainted with the matter. I think it is the duty of every voter to look well into this matter, before he casts his vote. It is a right which we all have to correct abuses wherever they exist, and every good citizen will always be found ready to co-operate with his neighbor in achieving a wholesome reform in any measure that may require reform.

Mr. Editor, I am nothing but a plain, hard-working man, and am not in the habit of writing for the newspapers, but not having seen the *Equal Suffrage* question illustrated in any of the papers according to my understanding of it, I thought I would drop you a few lines giving my own views of it. I don't know whether my ideas will be understood or not, but I have endeavored to express them in as plain a style as I am able. If you think they are worthy of a place in your valuable "Journal," you are at liberty to publish them. For the Journal.

Whiggery.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—For the purpose of imposing upon the people, the Whig leaders pretend that some of their old favorite measures have become "obsolete ideas," but now that MILLARD FILLMORE, a Northern, consolidating, Federal Whig, has become President of the United States, who does not know that if, during his administration, the Whig party gets the ascendancy in both branches of Congress, that a National Bank, a Protective Tariff, a system of Internal Improvements, and the distribution system, will all be re-established? And who would be the losers by this? Should these measures be adopted? Why, the Bank, with its capital of \$100,000,000, would be located at the North, under the entire control and management of the Northern aristocracy, and would enlist in the political defence of the Whig party. And what influence could not such an institution, with all its branches, presidents, cashiers, directors and debtors exert? Could it not rule the country? In order, though, to impose upon the people, the Whig leaders tell them that Gov. WASHINGTON once approved of a National Bank, consequently such an institution could not be very dangerous.—Now, it is true that when Gov. WASHINGTON was in infancy, he had just come out of a war with Great Britain—was vastly in debt—had no specie, no banks, no credit, and there was no other way to extricate himself, Gen. WASHINGTON did, with great reluctance, approve of a Bank; but you will recollect that this Bank did not only grow out of the necessities of the country, but was chartered by the consent of both political parties in Congress, consequently it had no inducement to make with politics at all. However, no such need for a Bank exists, for we have plenty of specie, plenty of banks, plenty of credit, and are comparatively out of debt; and more than this, a Bank cannot be chartered without a strict party vote, consequently it could not, and would not, fail to engage in the politics of the country